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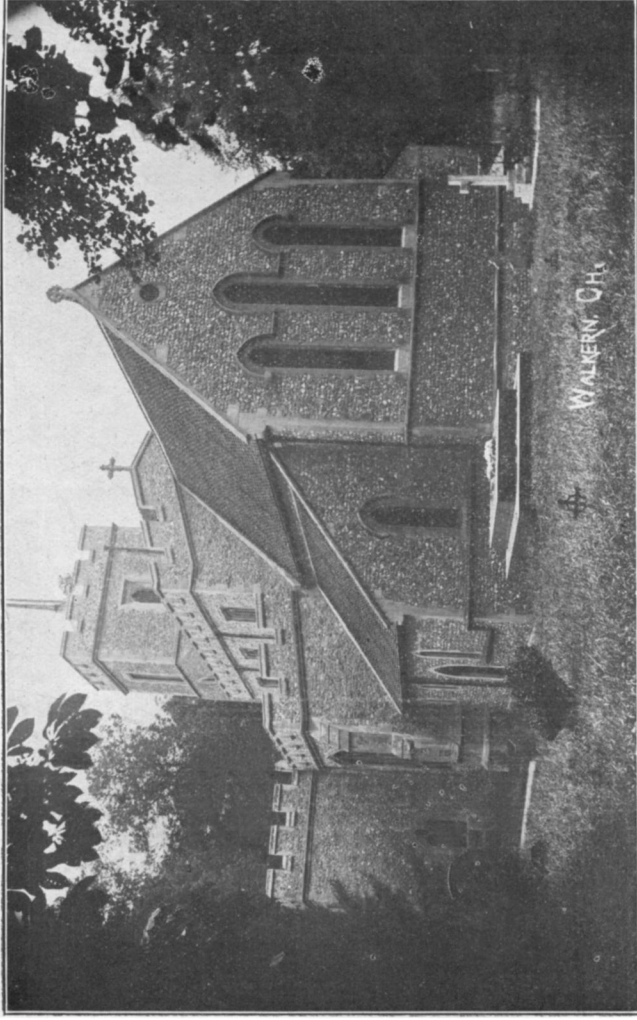
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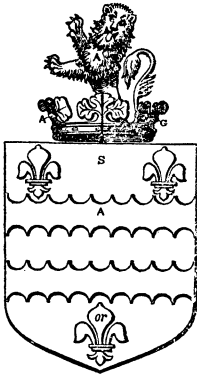
WALKERN CHURCH, HERTFORDSHIRE, ENGLAND

GENEALOGY.

THE GORSUCH AND LOVELACE FAMILIES.

(By J. H. P., Baltimore, Md.)

Gorsuch.



A brief but very interesting sketch of the Lovelace and Gorsuch families, representatives of which were early settlers in Virginia, Maryland and New York, contributed by the editor, appeared in *The Virginia Magazine* in 1909 (Vol. XVII-p. 288-293). The editor also presented new evidence identifying Francis Lovelace, the early colonial governor of New York (1668-1673), as a brother of Richard Lovelace, the poet, of the Bethersden family of Lovelace, and disproving the usually accepted statement that he was of the Hurley branch of the Lovelace family and a son of John Lovelace, Baron Lovelace, of Hurley. Accompanying this sketch there was published a chart pedigree of the Lovelace and Gorsuch families showing connections by descent or marriage with the families of Sandys, Gilbert, Raleigh, Barne, Digges, Wyatt and with other noted families whose names are intimately associated with

the early efforts to colonize Virginia.

Since the publication of this sketch in *The Virginia Magazine* several years ago, the present writer has secured a great deal of data in regard to the Lovelace and Gorsuch families which was not accessible to the editor at the time the sketch just referred to was written, which corroborates the evidence then produced as regards the identity of Governor Lovelace, and also gives much additional information in regard to the early Lovelace and Gorsuch settlers in the new world, and their English ancestors. Photographs recently secured of several members of these families as well as of places of interest with which their names are associated, also seem of sufficient interest to warrant publication.

The few errors which have been detected in the sketch just referred to are due to the fact that some of the evidence in the hands of the editor was meagre and therefore misleading, or due to clerical errors in copying

the original records. Attention will be directed to any statements which additional evidence or a reexamination of the original records, has shown to be incorrect. While the reader is referred to the sketch itself for the evidence which is there presented in full, it will be well to summarize here the main points of the evidence as presented, which have an important bearing upon the subject. (1) The Gorsuch pedigree in the Visitation of London, 1633. (2) Daniel Gorsuch's will, 1638. (3) Petition of Richard, Robert and Charles Gorsuch, sons of John Gorsuch, to the Lancaster, Va. court, April 1, 1657, for the appointment of their sister, Katherine *Whitty** as guardian. (4) Confirmation by Charles Gorsuch of the title to land in Maryland granted to his brother, Lovelace Gorsuch, in 1661. (5) A letter from Governor Francis Lovelace of New York to Governor Berkeley of Virginia, December 6, 1669, requesting the latter's interest in behalf of Will Whitbey, a son of Lovelace's niece, Mrs. *Ruth*† Gorsuch. (6) Deed of gift of Anna Todd of Maryland mentioning her brother Charles Gorsuch, 1676. (7) Marriage certificate of Charles Gorsuch, 1690-1, giving his parentage. (8) Will of William Whitby, Jr., 1676, of Middlesex County, Va.

Based upon the above evidence, the editor in his sketch stated that the first mention of the Gorsuch family in Virginia occurred in the petition of 1657 to the court of Lancaster County, Va., by Richard, Robert and Charles Gorsuch, "sons and coheirs of John Gorsuch, P'fessor in Divinity," that their sister Katherine *Whitty* might be appointed their guardian for their English interests, and that Francis Moryson (afterwards governor of Virginia) guardian for their Virginia estate.

Attention was also called to the fact that these three brothers soon afterwards moved to Maryland, where their names thereafter appeared upon the records of that colony, and further that in 1669 title to certain lands in Maryland, granted to another brother, Lovelace Gorsuch in 1661, was confirmed by Charles and Lovelace Gorsuch. It was also noted that January 13, 1676-7 Mrs. Anna Todd, widow of Thomas Todd, of Baltimore County, made her brother Charles Gorsuch her attorney to transfer certain lands to her children. Still further corroboration of the Gorsuch pedigree was noted by him in the certificate of marriage of Charles Gorsuch dated 1690-1 to Anne Hawkins, recorded in the West River, Md. Quaker Meeting records in which it is stated that Charles was the son of John and Anne Gorsuch, of the Kingdom of England, deceased. The above evidence from the colonial records cited by him, led the editor to the conclusion that John and Anne Gorsuch had four sons, Richard, Robert, Charles and Lovelace, and three daughters, Katherine *Whitty*, *Ruth* Whitby and Anne Todd. Attention was further directed to

*As will be shown later, the correct reading of this name in the Lancaster records is *Whitby* not *Whitty*.

†The reading *Ruth* Gorsuch is also an error in copying. The correct reading in the original is *Kath* Gorsuch. In modern terms she would have been "Miss Kath Gorsuch."

the fact that the Gorsuch pedigree in the Visitation of London, 1633, showed that the Rev. John Gorsuch, rector of Walkern, married Anne Lovelace, sister of the poet Richard Lovelace and daughter of Sir William Lovelace of Bethersden, Kent, and that in addition to the above, they had three older sons, Daniel, John and William.

Recent researches by the writer in England and Maryland have added very considerably to our knowledge of the Gorsuch and Lovelace families and their connections, and would seem to be of sufficient interest to justify rewriting the Gorsuch pedigree with the new evidence upon which the corrected pedigree is based, and also presenting a sketch of the Lovelace family. Some of this new material has been obtained from English wills and parish register records hitherto unpublished. Additional light has also been thrown upon the subject by an examination of certain more or less inaccessible printed publications. The Maryland records have furnished much new information in regard to the Gorsuch family, while the unpublished and recently published colonial records of New York have cleared up many uncertain questions in regard to several members of the Lovelace family. From the latter sources every doubt in regard to the identity of Francis Lovelace, Governor of New York, has been settled, so that it now is possible to give a more or less accurate sketch of his life and to clear up the confusion which has so long existed in distinguishing between him and Francis Lovelace of Hurley. The photographs of the portraits and places of interest, so far as is known, have never been previously published. Incidentally, in following the fortunes of the various members of the Gorsuch family in their migration from Virginia to Maryland, a fact of very great interest to students of Maryland history has been established. This is that the first actual settlement along the shores of the Patapsco, where the City of Baltimore now stands and in its immediate neighborhood, was made about 1659 by a group of settlers from Lancaster, County, Va. All the evidence points to the fact that many if not all of these settlers, were recent converts to Quakerism, and that they left Virginia on account of religious persecution, just as a decade before the Virginia Puritans had sought refuge in Maryland and settled Providence, or as it was afterwards called Annapolis, and the neighboring parts of Anne Arundel County.

Gorsuch Pedigree

In the Visitation of London 1633-5 (Harleian Society; Visitations Vol. XV-p. 327) there is to be found the pedigree of the Gorsuch family of Bishopsgate Ward, London, recorded in 1633 by Daniel Gorsuch of London, father of the Rev. John Gorsuch, who married Anne Lovelace. An illustration and description of the Gorsuch arms accompanies the pedigree.

I. "William Gorsuch of London, Marchant, descended out of Lancashire nigh Ormchurch." Married "Avice da. of --- Hillson, brothers daughter to Robert Hillson of London, Marchant." Issue.

II. "Danyell Gorsuch of London, Marchant, late Alderman's deputy of Bishopsgate Ward living 1633." An illustration of the arms as borne by Danyell Gorsuch (see illustration) is given and the statement is made that they were by "Letters pattents dated 1577 granted to Robert Hillson of London marchant by Clar. Cooke and continued to the descendants of Gorsuch to bear as their paternal coate." Danyell Gorsuch is stated to have married "Alice da of John Hall of London, marchant sometimes one of the Bridge Maisters." Issue, 1 son and 1 daughter.

III. (1) "John Gorsuch, Rector of Walkhorne in Hertford, 1633." Married "Anne da of Sir William Louelace of Kent, Kt., etc." and (2) "Katherin, wife of Thomas Haynes of Auborne Wiltshire." John and Anne (Lovelace) Gorsuch had issue living 1633, 3 sons and 1 daughter.

IV. "Danyell Gorsuch aged about 4 yere ao 1633, John, William, Catherine."

No effort has been made by the writer to trace back the Gorsuch family beyond William of Ormskirk (Ormchurch), Lancashire, but confirmation of the Visitation pedigree and much additional data has been obtained from independent sources. The will of Daniel Gorsuch, the father of the Rev. John Gorsuch, has previously been published among Mr. Lathrop Withington's Virginia Gleanings in England in The Virginia Magazine (Vol. XVII, p. 302-303). The will is quite lengthy and the reader is referred to the Magazine for its full details. Only a few points having a genealogical interest need be again referred to here. In this will dated October 6th, 1638 and proved November 24, 1638 in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, Daniel Gorsuch is described as of Walkerne, county Hertford, gent. late citizen and mercer of London. He refers to his wife Alice and to "Mother Hall, deceased." He mentions his son John and the latter's wife Anne, and leaves to him sundry tracts of land, rents, leases, etc., as well as horses and cattle about the parsonage grounds. He leaves to his grandson John, son of his son John, certain freeholds in Weston and settles certain other lands in Weston upon his son John's five other children, Daniell, William, Katherine, Robert and Richard, and upon any other children who may be born to his son John. He also makes a bequest of £500 to his daughter Katherine Haynes and leaves to her husband Thomas Haynes £20 for mourning. To his daughter Ann Gorsuch (wife of John) he leaves £20. To his *godson* Daniel Haynes he leaves £5. Reference is made to his brother-in-law Johnathan Browne, Doctor of Civil Laws, his brother Richard Beresford, his cosen Margaret Browne, his cosen Barnard, and his cosen Edward Gorsuch in Lans. To William Gorsuch he leaves his gold ring with W. G. engraved in it. This will of Daniell Gorsuch is thus seen to confirm the Visitation pedigree and moreover shows that there were two other children of his son, John, viz. Robert and Richard, born between the date of the Visitation (1633) and the date of the will (October 6, 1638). The Visitation shows that "my *godson* Daniel Haynes" of the will was in reality his *grandson*. His brother-in-law Johnathan Browne, Doctor of Civil Laws, will be

shown later to be the second husband of Anne Barne who, by her first husband, Sir William Lovelace, was the mother of Anne Lovelace, who had married the testator's son, John Gorsuch. The exact relationship of the other persons mentioned in the will has not been determined.

An examination of the parish register of Ormskirk published by the Lancashire Parish Register Society (Vol. XIII) shows numerous entries under the name Gorsutch in the 16th and 17th centuries, although none can be directly identified as of the immediate family of the Rev. John Gorsuch, his father or grandfather, although Edw. Gorsuch, whose son Edw. was buried July 1, 1611, may be "cosen Edward Gorsuch in Lans." mentioned in the will.

The will of Alice Gorsuch, widow of the above mentioned Daniel Gorsuch, which the writer has recently been fortunate enough to locate and to secure an abstract of, throws additional light upon the family. Alice Gorsuch outlived her husband twenty-five years. Her will dated July 7, 1662, was proved February 3, 1662-3 in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

Abstract of the will of Alice Gorsuch of Weston, co. Hertford, spinster, dated 7 July, 1662. (Prerogative Court of Canterbury—Juxon. 17)

I give to my grandson Robert Gorsuch, £20—
 To my grandson Richard Gorsuch, £10—
 To my granddaughter Elizabeth Powell, £10—
 To my grandsons Charles and Lovelace Gorsuch, £10 apiece, all these being children of my son John Gorsuch, D. D.

My lease for about five years yet to come, of about £52 a year in the parish of St. Olave, Southwark, payable by Frances Wilkinsonne and Richard Daniell, shall be divided equally among six of my grandchildren, viz. Johanna and Frances Gorsuch, daughters of my said son John, Ann Gorsuch, daughter of my grandson Daniell Gorsuch, John Gorsuch, son of my grandson William Gorsuch, and William and Elizabeth Whittby, son and daughter of my granddaughter Katherine Whittby.

All the rest of my goods, leases, lands, etc. I give to my grandson Daniell Gorsuch, gent., whom I make my executor.

(signed) Alice Gorsuch

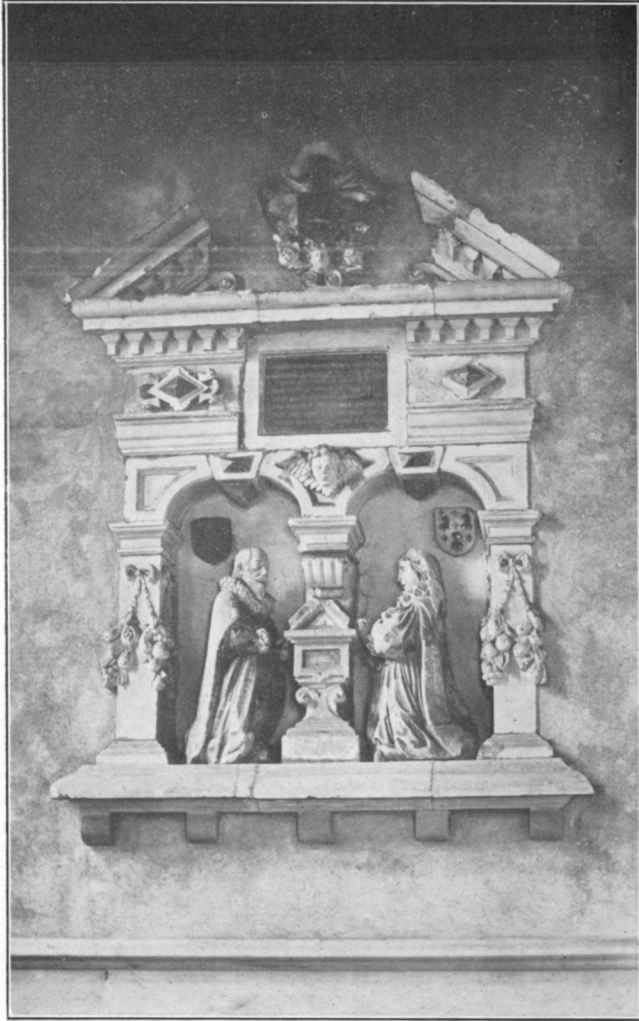
Witnesses: Edmund Hinde, Dorothy Caesar, John Crouch
 Proved 3 February 1662 (-3) by the executor named

The will shows that the widow at the time of her death was living in Weston, a parish which adjoins Walkern, where her husband also owned property. Mention is made of five grandchildren described as the children of her son John Gorsuch, viz. Elizabeth Powell, Charles Gorsuch, Lovelace Gorsuch, Johanna Gorsuch and Frances Gorsuch, who were not mentioned in her husband's will and who therefore evidently were born after the latter's death in 1638, while the will shows that of the older children of her son John at least three, viz. Daniel, Robert and Richard

Gorsuch were still living. The will leaves us uncertain as to whether two other of her son John's older children viz. William Gorsuch and Katherine Whittby, to whose children, however, bequests are made by name, were still living. The term "spinster" as applied to the testatrix in the probate was in common use, especially in Essex and thereabouts even down to the early part of the 18th century, as the equivalent of gentlewoman, whether married or single.

Cussan's History of Hertfordshire (Vol. II, Hundred of Broadwater, p. 72-85), in a description of Walkern gives an interesting account of Daniel Gorsuch and his son John Gorsuch, who became rector of this parish. It appears that the living was at the disposal of the owner of the rectory. After tracing the various owners through several centuries it is stated that the rectory was "Purchased November 30, 1616, by Edward Beale of London, grocer, who sold it to Daniel Gorsuch of London, merchant, who presented his son John Gorsuch D. D. as rector, July 28, 1632, and built a new rectory for him." In the chancel of the Walkern Church there is a handsome marble monument erected by Daniel Gorsuch to his own memory and to that of his wife. The name Gorsuch incised upon the monument is said to have been mutilated. This may possibly have been done by some of the Puritan enemies of the rector during the Civil Wars. Cussan, after commenting upon the error in the inscription gives its reading as follows: "Daniel Gorsnor Citizen & Mercer Of London In Ye Month of July 1638 Cavsed Ys Tombe To Be Made For Himself & His Wife Alice By Whom He Had Three Children Iohn Katherine & Mary His Age Being Yn 69 Years 6 Monthes And Odd Dayes, Who Died The Eighth Daye Of October Ao DO 1638." Cussan in describing the monument says that it shows the arms of Gorsuch impaled with the arms of Hall. The writer has been fortunate in securing a photograph of this monument. Cussan states that in the east window of the Church there are four shields. One shield is charged viz. Sable; two Bars engrailed between three Fleur-de-lys, or; Crest; Issuant from a Ducal coronet a Lion rampant or, for Gorsuch. Another shield is charged with the arms of The Mercers Company of which Daniel Gorsuch was a member. The arms of Hall as impaled with Gorsuch on the monument are described viz. Argent; seme of Crosses—crosslet gules, three Griffins heads erased sable. The Bishop's Transcripts of the Parish Register of Walkern contain the entry that "Danyell Gorsuch of London, merchant (was) buried Oct. 1638." The monumental inscription shows that in addition to John and Katherine there was a daughter Mary who apparently died young, as her name does not appear in the Visitation among the children of Daniel and Alice Gorsuch, nor is she mentioned in either her father's or mother's will.

An effort to obtain additional information in reference to the Gorsuch family from the Parish Register of Walkern disclosed the fact that the Register itself prior to 1680 was missing. Through the assistance of the Registrar of the Lincoln Diocesan Registry, the writer was recently able



TOMB OF DANIEL AND ALICE (HALL) GORSUCH
SOUTH SIDE OF CHANCEL OF WALKERN CHURCH,
ABOVE THE SEDILIA

to locate the "Bishop's Transcripts" of the Walkern Parish Register, for a portion of the period which it was important to cover. For some unexplained reason these Transcripts are not deposited in the Diocesan Register, but from 1609 to 1813 with breaks from 1642-1660, and a few others of shorter period, are now in the possession of Mr. W. O. Times of Hawkins & Co., Hitchin, Hertfordshire. Mr. Times has kindly made copies of the 17th century Gorsuch entries up to the break of 1642.

Gorsuch Entries—Bishop's Transcripts of the Walkern Herts Register

- 1632 July 28—John Gorsuch, Rector of Walkern, instituted.
 1633 November 26—Katheren Gorsuch, daughter of John, baptised.
 1635 November 19—Robert Gorsuch son of John and Anne his wife, baptised.
 1637 April 19—Richard Gorsuch son of John and Anne his wife, baptised.
 1638 October 16—Danyell Gorsuch, London, merchant, buried.
 1638-9 March 13—Anna Gorsuch daughter of John and Anne his wife, baptised.
 1641 May 13—Elisabeth Gorsuch, daughter of John and Anne, baptised.
 1642 August 25—Charles Gorsuch, son of John and Anne, baptised.
 1642—John Gorsuch, rector of Walkern, ejected.

Among the *marriages* for 1639 is entered—1639-40 March 15—Anna Gorsuch, daughter of John and Anna Gorsuch, baptised.

The Bishop's Transcripts are intact for the entire period of the Rev. John Gorsuch's incumbency at Walkern. The Visitation (1633) fortunately gives a list of the children born prior to the period covered by the Walkern Transcripts (1632-1642). Daniel Gorsuch's will confirms the Visitation and the Transcripts down to 1638, while from Alice Gorsuch's will (1662) we are able to supply the names of several children born after the eviction from Walkern, and are thus from various sources enabled to construct what is probably a complete list of the children of John and Anne Gorsuch. The only point of uncertainty is whether Johanna Gorsuch mentioned in Alice Gorsuch's will is identical with Anna of the Walkern Register or whether there were two daughters Anna and Johanna.

The Rev. John Gorsuch appears to have been an aggressive Royalist. In Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy, 1714* (part ii, page 251) there is an account of the charges filed against John Gorsuch D. D. rector of Walkherne by the parliamentary party. As an example of the unrestrained rancour of the times and as typical of the trumped up charges under which hundreds of inoffensive clergymen of the established church were persecuted and deprived of their livings, the charges are of sufficient interest to publish, although some of the phrases employed are too coarse to reprint. The date here given is obviously incorrect and should read

1642 instead of 1652. The account in part is as follows: "In 1652. He was the son of Daniel Gorsuch, of London, Mercer. The Charge against him was the Hackney one of Drunkenness. as also Gaming. seldom appearing in the pulpit, and observing the Orders of the Church. But that which carrieth the greatest Vonom in it is that he had 'Endeavored to hire one Jones to ride a Troop-Horse for Prince Rupert, to serve under him against the Parliament, -----, and had published a wicked Libel against the Parliament, that some of the Lords who he named were Fools, Bastards and Cuckolds. And if this be not enough to make him Scandalous and Malignant, I know not what is.' He had been presented to the Living by his Father; who if I mistake not had also built a new Parsonage-House from the Ground, before he gave his son a Living." Cussan's History of Hertfordshire (idem) throws additional light upon John Gorsuch's eviction. It quotes the following order under date of October 26, 1647 contained in the Accounts of Plundered Ministers (Add. Mss. 15671, fol. 253 Brit. Mus.) "Upon Complaint made by Mr. Nath: Ward to whom ye Rectorie of Walkerne in ye County of Harford is sequestered that Doctor Gorsuch from whom ye same is sequestered hath in contempt of the sd. Sequestracon taken awaie by force & detained from ye said Mr. Ward the corne of the gleab of good value to the great p'uidice of the said Mr. Ward. It is therefore ordered that the wife of the said Doctor Gorsuch doe shew cause before this Committee on the 18th day of November next whereof shee the said Mrs. Gorsuch should not bee debarred of the 20 li a yeares granted her in lieu of the 5th pt. for ye saide wronge & contempt & in case the said Mr. Ward shall forbear paymt of the said 20 li a yeare unto her in the mean tyme. It is ordered that the said detainer shall not be accounted a contempt of the said order of this Committee." Cussan adds that the Commissioners appointed by Parliament in 1650 reported that the Walkern rectory was a "Rectory presentative of the value of £160 and then held by Mr. Simon Smeath." It is also stated by Cussan that there is a note made about 1740 by the Revd. Thomas Tipping, Vicar of Ardeley in a copy of Chauncy's Historical Antiquities of Hertfordshire which reads: "Dr. Gorsuch was smothered in a Haymow. Fairclough of Weston acting Rascall under Manchester, set a body of rebels to Seize and eject Gorsuch for Smeath, Vicar of Weston. Gorsuch betook himself to ye Haymow & there lost his life. *He left a very good name.*" It seems possible that Gorsuch dissatisfied with this meagre allowance lost his life about 1647 in attempting to assert his legal rights, if the story related by the Vicar of Ardley is really authentic. On the other hand it is just possible that the story of his death was fabricated to facilitate his escape, although certainly there is no authentic record of him either in England or Virginia after this time. It is an interesting fact that Smeath for whom he was ejected and who then became rector of Walkern, was the vicar of Weston, the parish adjoining Walkern. The Gorsuch family also owned property in Weston and lived

there after the eviction and prior to their emigration to Virginia. It is to be noted that the Vicar of Ardley bears witness as to John Gorsuch's good name, while as regards the motive for the charges made against him we need not go further for an explanation than the desire of Smeath, vicar of the adjoining parish of Weston to obtain the more lucrative living at Walkern and its new parsonage. An able assistant was found in "Fairclough of Weston, acting Rascall under Manchester" who seems to have brought to fruition the ambitions of the vicar of Weston.

The Gorsuch family next reappear in Virginia. The Virginia Land Office records show that a patent was issued February 22, 1652 to Theo. Hoane for 720 acres of land on the north side of the Rappahannock River, for the transportation of fifteen persons into this colony. The names of Elizabeth, Charles, Lovelace and Kath: Gorsuch head the list of "rights." The fact that the patent to Theo. Hoane was issued at this date does not mean that the individuals for whose transportation he received his land, may not have been brought over by him some time previously. The Virginia records do not show when or how Anne Gorsuch the mother or her children Robert, Richard and Anna came to the colony. It seems probable that they were the first to arrive and were followed later by the three younger children, Elizabeth, Charles and Lovelace under the charge of their oldest sister Katherine. That their mother had probably come to Virginia as early as 1651 is shown by the administration granted upon her estate in England recently discovered by the writer. "Letters of administration issued 2 June 1652 to Daniel Gorsuch son of Anne Gorsuch, late of Weston Co. Hertford. but deceased in parts beyond the seas, widow" (Prerogative Court Canterbury; Admons. 1652). While this shows almost conclusively that Anne, the widow of John Gorsuch, died either in Virginia or at sea, it does not support the supposition by Bruce (Institutional History of Virginia in the Seventeenth Century, Vol. I, p. 179) and others, that her husband ever lived in Virginia. This assumption would appear to be based entirely upon the petitions of 1657 to the Lancaster County, Virginia, court for the appointment of guardians for some of the children of "John Gorsuch, professor in Divinity, dec'd." Even if the story of John Gorsuch's death by suffocation in the hay mow sometime about the year 1647, be regarded with suspicion, this administration upon Anne Gorsuch's estate shows that she was a widow as early as 1652. The explanation for the emigration of the widow Gorsuch and her younger children to Virginia is probably to be found in her brother Colonel Francis Lovelace's association with that colony. It will be recalled that in 1652 Francis Lovelace, who was then in Virginia, was entrusted by Berkeley, with the consent of the Parliamentary commission, to carry to Charles the Second the news of the surrender to the representatives of the Parliament of this colony (vid. Francis Lovelace). The numerous connections between the Lovelace family and various persons prominent in the early settlement of Virginia have already been shown by the editor in the chart pedigree which accompanied the sketch

of the family in this Magazine, and seem sufficient to explain why Anne Gorsuch selected Virginia as the place where her younger children should cast their fortunes.

The Rev. John Gorsuch married Anne Lovelace, the daughter of Sir William Lovelace, Knight, of Bethersden, Kent, and his wife Anne Barne. She was the sister of Richard Lovelace, the poet and cavalier, and of Col. Francis Lovelace, Governor of New York. This marriage is proven not only by the Gorsuch pedigree in the Visitation of London already referred to, but is confirmed by the will of her mother "Dame Anne Lovelace," in 1632, which makes mention of "Anne Gorsage, my daughter," to whom she bequeaths "my third suit of diaper which I made in the Low Countries," and also refers to "Daniell Gorsage and his wife and my son Gorsage." Under the will of her father, Sir William Lovelace, dated 1622, his daughter Anne Lovelace was left by him "all my stock and adventures in the East India Company with all the profits thereon to be paid her at the age of twenty-one or marriage." Full abstracts of these wills will appear later in an account of the Lovelace family. The exact date of Anne (Lovelace) Gorsuch's birth is not known, but as her eldest son was born in 1628 or 1629, it would appear that she was married not later than 1628. She was probably born about 1610. She died, as has been stated, early in 1652 "in parts beyond the seas," doubtless in Virginia.

The additional information which has come to light since the sketch of the family by the editor, which appeared a few years ago in the Magazine, was written, requires the correction of a few minor errors found there as regards some of the children of John and Anne Gorsuch. In the sketch there was published in full (page 288) a letter dated December 6, 1669, from Francis Lovelace, then Governor of New York, to Governor Berkeley of Virginia, in which Lovelace refers to the appointment of "Mr. Tho. Todd of Mockjack bay—Guardian to the will Whitbey's son by my niece Mrs. *Ruth* Gorsuch." As no reference to a daughter of John and Anne Gorsuch named *Ruth* has ever been found elsewhere, and as it is definitely known from the will of John Gorsuch's mother, Alice Gorsuch, that the eldest daughter Katherine married a man named Whitby and had by him two children, William and Elizabeth, it has seemed advisable to have the contemporary copy of the letter in question now in the Congressional Library among the "Virginia Miscellaneous" of the Thomas Jefferson Collection, reexamined to determine whether an error had not been made in deciphering or copying the name in question. A tracing of the name kindly made by one of the Library staff, very recently obtained for me by the editor of the Magazine, who has assisted me in every way in his power to straighten out these matters, shows that the proper reading is *Kath* Gorsuch, which makes the entire matter perfectly clear, thus corroborating the will and establishing the fact that Katherine Gorsuch married William Whitby, and that there was no daughter named *Ruth* Gorsuch. An error which has also occurred in transcribing

the Lancaster records, previously referred to in a footnote, by which the name Katherine *Whitby* is erroneously made to read Katherine *Whitty*, and which gave rise to an erroneous conclusion that one of the Gorsuch sisters married a Whitty and another sister a Whitby, would seem to make it advisable to publish here in full the petitions and orders of the Lancaster Court as very recently transcribed for the present writer.—April 1st, 1657, At this Court personally appearing Richard, Robert & Charles Gorsuch, sonnes & Coheirs of John Gorsuch, professor of Divinity, dec'd, did by their petition presented to this Court noiate (?) that their sister Katheryn Whitby, widd. their guardian for such estate as doth any ways belong to them in Englande. The Court taking the question into consideration did accordingly admitt & approve of the s'd Katheryn guardian according to the request of petitioners. At this Court personally appearing Richard, Robert & Charles Gorsuch sonnes & Coheirs of John Gorsuch, professor in Divinity, dec'd, did by their petition presented to this court noiate (?) that Francis Morrison Esqr their guardian for such estate as doth any ways belong to them in Virginia, craving this court to admit thereof, of such request this Court taking consideration did admitt & approve of the s'd Coll. Francis Morrison according to the request of the petitioners. (Lancaster County Records Vol. 1656-LXVI p. 7).

A brief statement of certain facts known in regard to the twelve children of John and Anne (Lovelace) Gorsuch, before considering each child separately in detail, will be of interest. Of these the eldest son Daniel and the third son William remained in England. Nothing is really known in regard to the second son John or in regard to Francis, who appears to have been the youngest son; possibly neither of them reached maturity. Nor is anything certainly known in regard to Johanna other than a mere reference to her in her grandmother's will. As already stated, it seems possible that this name is merely a variation of Anna, whose history is known. If so, the number of children is reduced to eleven. Seven of the younger children, viz. Katherine, Robert, Richard, Anna, Elizabeth, Charles and Lovelace, came to Virginia about 1652 or thereabouts, settling in Lancaster County, Katherine marrying in Virginia and afterwards apparently returning to England, the other six removing to Maryland about 1659 or within a few years later, settling on the north side of the Patapsco river at or near where the city of Baltimore now stands. Anna, whose husband Captain Thomas Todd of Gloucester County, Virginia, was a settler on the Patapsco a few years later, and Katherine, who appears to have married Howell Powell, a member of a family which patented lands on the Patapsco River at the same time as the Gorsuch brothers, seem to have both married before leaving Virginia. Charles Gorsuch and Thomas Todd and his wife Anna remained as permanent settlers on the Patapsco. Richard and Lovelace Gorsuch and the Powells, after remaining in Baltimore County for a few years, later moved to Talbot County on the Eastern Shore,

with which section they were afterwards identified. Robert Gorsuch returned to England a few years after coming to Maryland, and does not reappear in the colonies. Several of the Gorsuch brothers and sisters who came to Maryland were Quakers. Whether they became converted to Quakerism in Virginia and emigrated to Maryland on account of the repressive measures exerted against this sect in Virginia at this time, cannot be certainly determined, but seems very probable. It is certain that Charles and Lovelace Gorsuch were Quakers, as their names figure conspicuously in the Maryland Quaker records. The same may be said of the Powell family. Nothing certain has been learned of the religious affiliations of Richard or Robert Gorsuch, although a deed from Richard Gorsuch to Thomas Powell dated "the 12th day of the 11th month called February" has a distinct Quaker flavor. There is nothing to suggest that Thomas Todd or his wife were Quakers.

The record of the establishment of this little colony stretched along the north shore of the Patapsco and made up of various members of the Gorsuch family would appear to begin with an entry in the Maryland Land Office records which reads "July 16, 1659, Warrants granted the undersigned conditionally that they enter Rights and seat their land between this and the 25th of March next: Thomas Powell 700 acres; Walter Dickinson 600 acres; Robert Gorsuch 300 acres; Richard Gorsuch 300 acres; Howell Powell 300 acres; William Ball 500 acres; William Clapman jur. 500 acres; Richard Ball 500 acres; Thos. Humphry 600 acres; Hugh Kensey 400 acres (Md. Patents Vol. IV, fol. 54). Most of these names occur soon after in the Quaker records of the province, so that it seems quite probable that they were a little group of Quaker colonists who had come up from Virginia to take up the recently opened lands on the Patapsco in Baltimore County, which appears to have been erected into a county this same year. The Gorsuches, Powells, Claphams, Dickensons, Balls, Kinseys (Kenseys) and Humphreys are known to have come from Lancaster County, while the Todds, who came a year or two later, were from Gloucester. That the conditions in regard to entering their rights and seating their lands were complied with by the warrantees, is shown by the subsequent entries in the records of the Land Office of certificates of survey, and finally by the issuance of patents to all whose names appear in the warrant of 1659. July 28, 1659 a tract of 500 acres called "Gorsuch" was surveyed for Robert Gorsuch, planter, on the north side of the Patapsco river "respecting" (i. e. opposite) the land of Hugh Kensey on the south side of the river (Md. Patents, Vol. IV, fol. 228), and a patent issued February 13, 1659-60 (Idem. fol. 322). July 29, 1659 a tract called "Richardson" of 500 acres was surveyed for Richard Gorsuch, planter, on the north side of the Patapsco east of Welshman's Creek, and the patent issued February 14, 1659-60 (Idem. fol. 234 & 341). Thomas Powell and Richard Gorsuch May 13, 1661 entered rights for transporting various members of the Powell and Gorsuch families into Maryland (Idem. fol. 551). As will be shown later the Powells were from Corotoman River, Lancaster County (see Elizabeth Gorsuch). Lovelace Gorsuch, August 1, 1661, had surveyed for him "Cold Comfort" 50

acres on the north side of the middle branch of the Patapsco (Idem. Vol. V, fol. 18). Charles Gorsuch, August 3, 1661 had surveyed for him "Whetstone Point" 50 acres, comprising that part of the present city of Baltimore now occupied in part by Fort McHenry. Among the others who received lands on the Patapsco under the warrant of July 16, 1659, William (Clapman) Clapham, Jur. is referred to a few years later in a power of attorney from Thomas Todd, dated 1670, empowering Todd to transfer lands which Clapham had taken up in Baltimore County, as "William Clapham of Lancaster County, Va." (Baltimore Deeds I. R.:P. P. fol. 88). William Ball and Richard Ball, each of whom received warrants for 500 acres of land under the warrant of 1659 and became settlers on the Patapsco, have been shown by Dr. Christopher Johnston to be the sons of Colonel William Ball, of Lancaster County, the progenitor of the distinguished Virginia family of that name (Virginia Mag. Vol. VII p. 440 and Vol. VIII p. 80). Hugh Kinsey and Thomas Humphrey have been shown by Mr. Miles White, in his Ancestry of Johns Hopkins, to have also come from Lancaster County (Publications Southern Historical Association, Vols. IV, p. 395 and V, p. 300). Walter Dickenson, another one of the warrantees who patented land on the Patapsco is without doubt the individual of the same name who appears in 1654 among the tithables of Lancaster County (Va. Mag. Vol. V, p. 158 *et seq.*) It seems highly probable that an investigation of the headrights which these settlers from Lancaster brought into the province, would show that very many of these were also from Lancaster.

That a very considerable proportion of the early settlers in Maryland drifted up the Chesapeake from Virginia, has always been known. While lands along the Patapsco had been patented by a few prominent residents of Anne Arundel County as early as 1651, is also well known, but as Mr. C. W. Bump has shown, all the evidence points to the fact that these men were merely speculating in lands and did not become bona fide settlers on the Patapsco (Md. Hist. Mag. Vol. III, p. 51-60). In fact no patents upon the Patapsco appear to have been issued between 1651 and the date of the issuance of the above mentioned warrant of July 16, 1659. That the actual settlement of the Patapsco and the foundation of what afterwards became Baltimore City dates from the latter year has always been generally recognized. It is interesting to find however, that many if not all of these first actual settlers were probably a group of friends who came up together from Lancaster County and that the probable motive of their migration was religious persecution, as most of them are known to have been Quakers, and it was at this time that Virginia began to put into full effect the various repressive measures against the numerous converts to this sect, in order to drive them out of that colony.

To the very numerous descendants of certain of the children of the Rev. John Gorsuch and his wife Anne Lovelace living in Virginia and Maryland and elsewhere throughout the country, some account of these children and their descendants to the fourth generation, where it has been possible to trace them, will doubtless be of interest.

(To be Continued)